

CHALKINA, O.M.; SKRYABINA, Ye.A.; RAFAL'SON, D.I.

Results of obtaining active anti influenza serum from vaccinated donors. Vrach.delo no.9:107-111 S 33. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Otdel virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningradskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut pere-livaniya krovi i zdravpunkt pri Pervom Leningradskom meditsin-skom institute imeni akad. I.P.Pavlova.
(INFLUENZA) (SERUM THERAPY)

SHUVALOVA, Ye.P.; PUNI, I.N.; KOCHETOV, Yu.I.; CHALKINA, O.M.

Clinical data on the effectiveness of the therapeutic use of
antigrippin in children and adults. Vrach. delo no.9:111-114
(MIRA 16:10)
63.

1. Kafedra infektsionnykh bolezney 1-go Leningradskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni akad. I.P.Pavlova, bol'nitsa imeni S.P.Botkina i otdel virusologii Instituta eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR.
(INFLUENZA) (SERUM THERAPY)

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; BUROV, S.A.; DOKUCHAYEV, G.M.; MINCHEV, P.N.;
FILIPPOV, N.A.; CHAIKINA, O.M.

Influence of the number of vaccinations on the epidemiological
effectiveness of live influenza vaccine. Vop. virus. 8 no.3:
286-291 My-Je'63. (MIRA 16:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
(INFLUENZA—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; CHALKINA, O.M.

Results and prospects of the use of live vaccines against influenza and influenza-like infections. Vest. AMN SSSR 18 no.5: 81-87'63. (MIA 16:8)
(VACCINES) (INFLUENZA—PREVENTIVE INOCULATION)

PIGAREVSKIY, V.Ye.; IL'IN, G.I.; ANATOLIY, S.A.; CHALKINA, O.M.

Paradoxical mitigation of toxic influenza manifestations under the influence of a mild course of a staphylococcal infection of the respiratory tracts. Vop. virus. 10 no.2:181-187 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Moskva.

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; DOKUCHAYEV, G.I.; MINICHEV, P.N.; FILIPPOV, N.A.;
CHALKINA, O.M.

Epidemiological effectiveness of live influenza vaccine during
A2 and B influenza outbreaks in 1962. Vop. virus. 10 no.4:476-
482 J1-Ag '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.

SMORODINTSEV, A.A.; DOKUCHAYEV, G.I.; MINICHEV, P.N.; FILIPPOV¹, N.A.
CHALKINA, O.M.

Epidemiological effectiveness of live vaccine against influenza
during the outbreak of influenza A2 and B in 1962. Zhur.
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 42 no.10:54-61 0 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Institut eksperimental'noy meditsiny AMN SSSR, Leningrad.
Submitted June 10, 1964.

COUNTRY : BULGARIA
 CATEGORY : Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Fermentation Industry
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 69472
 AUTHOR : Chelkov, G.
 INSTITUTE :
 TITLE : Preservation and Improvement of Quality of Unaged Wines
 ORIG. PUB. : Lozerstvo i vinarstvo, 1958. 7, No 6, 20-25

ABSTRACT : It is recommended that the fermentation of the grape musts be conducted at 18-20°. When temperature tends to increase it is recommended that refrigeration be employed. When temperature falls below 17° musts, must be heated, the effect of yeast must be eliminated at an appropriate time, and SO₂ passed at a rate of 30-40 mg/l and up to 50 mg/l (when the microbiological analysis is doubtful or in the presence of residual sugar). It is also recommended to carry out correct filling with the added wine subjected to SO₂ - treating at the rate up to 100-150 mg/l. During winter natural

Card:

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II - 116

COUNTRY :
CATEGORY :

11

ABS. JOUR. : RZhKhim., No 19, 1959, No. 69472

AUTHOR :
INSTITUTE :
TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : cooling may be used. Treated wines, after the
Con'd treatment with bentonite, must be subjected to
sterile filtration. -- N Skurikhin

Card:

2/2

L 1473-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

ACCESSION NR: AP5022169

UR/0032/65/031/009/1090/1090

AUTHOR: Ustinov, A. M.; Chalkov, N. Ya.; Yakovleva, A. V.

TITLE: Determination of sodium in high-purity lead

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, v. 31, no. 9, 1965, 1090

TOPIC TAGS: flame photometry, sodium, lead, quantitative analysis, photometric analysis

ABSTRACT: A flame-photometric method of determining sodium in lead with a sensitivity of 5—10-7% is proposed in which use is made of the 5895.9—5889.9 A doublet. The flame-photometric device employed is described briefly. A 50 g sample of lead is placed in a quartz flask, 20 ml of mercury and 100 ml of 1% nitric acid are added, and the mixture is brought to a boil. After cooling, the lead amalgam is separated from the solution, which contains all of the sodium. The solution is then analyzed by the flame-photometric method. Orig. art. has: 1 formula.

ASSOCIATION: Chimkentskiy svintsovyi zavod (Chimkent Lead Plant)

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM,GC

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

L 34882-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/ETI IJP(c) RDW/JD/GD
ACC NR: AT6013544 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0111/0114
AUTHOR: Yudelevich, I. G.; Shelpakova, I. R.; Avseyko, Ye. M.; Minskaya, L. N.;
Larina, L. K.; Chalkova, N. Ya.; Sosnovskaya, T. I.; Zaks, I. V.; Khamidulina, F. K. 56
ORG: None
TITLE: Spectrographic determination of trace elements in the raw materials and
intermediate products of the rare metals industry
SOURCE: Ural'skoye soveshchaniye po spektroskopii. 4th. Sverdlovsk, 1963. Materialy.
Moscow, Izd-vo Metallurgiya, 1965, 111-114
TOPIC TAGS: spectrum determination, zinc, lead, indium, thallium, germanium, selenium,
tellurium, spectrographic analysis
ABSTRACT: A number of new methods are described for determination of indium, thallium,
germanium, selenium and tellurium in intermediate products of the lead and zinc
industry. Germanium is spectrographically determined by injection of powder specimens
into an a-c arc discharge. The spectroscopic buffer for determination of more than
0.001% Ge is carbon powder containing 5% Bi(NO₃)₃ as an internal standard. The
analytical line pair is Ge 269.13 mμ-Bi 280.96 mμ. For determining higher concen-
trations of germanium (above 0.1%), use is made of the Ge 258.91 mμ-Bi 280.96 mμ or
Ge 274.04 mμ-Bi 280.96 mμ line. A buffer consisting of a mixture of quartz and sulfur
Card 1/2

L 34882-66

ACC NR: AT6013544

was used for determining traces of germanium of the order of 1 part in 100,000 in slags and mattes. The sensitivity of germanium determination with respect to the Ge 303.90 mμ line is 10-4% in this case with a relative error of about 15%. Commercial solutions are analyzed by electrode saturation. The relative mean square error is 9% with this method. Indium, thallium, gallium, and germanium are simultaneously determined by pouring the solutions to be analyzed into a socket in a special copper electrode and then drying the electrode so that the solution adheres to the surface. The advantage of this method over the saturation of carbon electrodes lies in the possibility of using the sensitive long-wave lines located in the region of cyanogen bands: In 410.18 mμ, Ga 417.2 mμ and Tl 377.57 mμ. This method gives a relative error of 9%. Methods are discussed for determination of rare elements in zinc and lead ores with a sensitivity of at least 10-4% using spectrographic analysis with a buffer solution of sodium fluoride. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: //, 20/ SUBM DATE: 06Jul65/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 000

Card 2/2 *dt*

SMORODINTSEV, A. A.; ALEKSANDROVA, G. A.; CHALKOVA, O. U.; SELIVANOV, A. A.

"Experiences in the development of live vaccines against influenza and influenza-like respiratory infections."

paper presented at Symp on Applied Virology, Boca Raton, Fla., 30 Nov-2 Dec 64.

USTIMOV, A.M.; CHALKOV, N.Ya.; YAKOVLEVA, A.V.

Determination of sodium in lead of higher purity. Zav. lab. 31 no.9:
1090 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Chimkentskiy svintsovyy zavod.

CHARLOKOV, V.

1. V. CHARLOKOV (present) and H. ALEXANDER: A Major Meeting in the USSR (and Soviet Communist Party Conference, etc.).
2. AG. FITOV: Investigations of New and National Conference (of the International Science Academy, etc.), pp 2-11.
3. V. KOLCHAKOV and G. KATYV: Research Report on 1958 Operations in Selected Areas of Research, pp 2-17.
4. D. KATYV: Physiology and Anatomy of Spine of Polymers, major work, pp 12-16. (English Summary)
5. K. KATYV: Consecutive Determination of Doping and Spinning in the Preparation Process, pp 27-29.
6. V. KATYV and H. KATYV: Pharmacologic Study of L-6 Spinalytic Effects of Separation from Cellulose Fraction, pp 2-16 (English Summary)
7. H. KATYV: (Pharmaceutical Research Institute, Director L. KATYV); Studies of Types of Spinning, and Operations in, with regard to Glucosaminide, pp 27-41.
8. L. KATYV: The Pharmaceutical Industry Exhibit, pp 42-43.

— 2/A —

CHALOTA, L.

The Scientific Research Coal institute, its establishment, purpose, and function, p. 21, UHLI (Ministerstvo paliv a energetiky) Praha, Vol. 5, No. 1, Jan 1955

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress, Vol. 4, No. 12, December 1955

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SYMON, K.; MUSIL, J.; KNOTEK, Z.; CHALUPA, J.; LABOUNKOVA, Z;
SCHMIDT, P.

1. Institute of Hygiene (Ustav hygieny), Prague; 2. Chair
of Hygiene of the UDL (Katedra hygieny UDL), Prague

Prague, Ceskoslovenska Hygiena, No 8, 1964, pp 475-481

"Risk of Using Chlorine Dioxide in the Treatment of Water
in Waterworks. Hygienic Education."

CHALOUYECKY, JAROSLAV

17
 "Deinstering of Silon fiber. Jan Morava and Jaroslav Chaloupecky. Chem. prmysl 6, 530-2(1958).—A procedure was worked out to make the Silon (polyamide) fiber lusterless in appearance which is a modification of the method of adding finely dispersed pigments to the polymer. The difficulty of sedimentation and aggregation of TiO_2 pigment added to the polymerization soln. was overcome by the addition of 5–10% of poly(vinyl alcohol) on wt. of TiO_2 which stabilizes the suspension. The phys. properties of the fiber are satisfactory. The nonuniformity of dyeing is not solved by this process.
 L. A. Helwich

1710-583

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2 May - 3
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CHALOUPECKY, V.

Ribosomes in growing and non-growing bacterial cells. Folia
microbiol. (Praha) 9 no.4:232-237 15 Je'64

1. Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences,
Prague 6.

CHALOUPECKY, V1.

Gel filtration of bacterial cell extract. Folia microbiol.
(Praha) 9 no.6:387-388 N '64.

1. Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology,
Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 4.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Physiology - The Effect of
Physical Factors. Ionizing Radiation.

T

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Biol., No 3, 1959, 13391

Author : Chaloupka, A., Grossmann, V.

Inst : ~~Chaloupka, A., Grossmann, V.~~

Title : Development of Changes in Some Properties of Circulating Blood and Plasma and Thiocyanate Distribution in Rats the First Six Days after X-Ray Irradiation with Average Lethal Doses

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. fysiол., 1958, 7, No 2, 143-144

Abstract : No abstract.

Card 1/1

- 155 -

ERABEC, J.; CHALOUPKA, F.; PLAS, J.

Experiences in using spraying equipment for repairing
melting furnaces. Slevarenstvi 13 no.4:142 Ap '65.

1. Ceskomoravska-Kolben-Danek Prague National Enterprise,
Foundry Department.

CHVOJKA, L.; TRAVNICEK, L.; CHALOUPKA, J.; RIHOVA, L.

Study of the metabolism of exogenous tryptophane in the apple tree and determination of the bound tryptophane in apple and pear seeds. *Biologia plantarum* 4 no.4:315-318 '62.

1. Institute of Experimental Botany, Praha - Dejvice, Na cvicisti 2 (for Chvojka and Travnicek). 2. Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Praha - Dejvice, Na cvicisti 2 (for Chaloupka and Rihova).

CHALOUPEK JIRI

CZECH

Cytochemical evidence of phosphatases in microorgan-
isms. Jiri Stárka and Jiri Chaloupka (Charles Univ.,
Prague). *Rozpravy české vědy*, 61, No. 33, 1-13(1951);
Bull. intern. acad. technique 52, 437-40(1951)(in Russian).
The alk. and acid phosphatases were present simultane-
ously in bacterial cells of the same strain. No marked dif-
ference was detd. in the localization of the phosphatases
(I) which did not change during the growth from 2.5 to 24 hrs.
Both enzymes were situated on the surface, sometimes within
the cell as well. Both I were situated in the cytoplasm;
none were found in the app. of the nucleus. In the *Cyano-*
phycées, yeasts, and algae the localization agreed with that of
the Feulgen-pos. particles. Enzymic activity was influenced
by the compn. of the medium, peptone water with glucose
plus 0.1M MgSO₄ and 0.017M alanine being the most favor-
able. The intensity of the cytochem. reaction of I was not
in agreement with the quant. analysis; only qual. results
were obtained.
L. J. Urbánek

CHALOUPKA, J.: STARKA, J.

Conference on technical microbiology in Prague. p. 317
CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE. Vol. 3, No. 5, Oct. 1954

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955
Uncl.

CHALOUPKA, J.

Proteolytic enzymes of actinomyces Streptomyces griseus. p. 206.
CESKOSLOVENSKA BIOLOGIE, Praha, Vol. 4, no. 4, Apr. 1955.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, no. 10, Oct. 1955,
Uncl.

2897. Proteolytic enzymes of *Aspergillus*, *Streptomyces*, *griseus*.
II. Influence of form and concentration of nitrogen on secretion of
protease. J. Chaloupka *Čs. mikrobiol.*, 1958, 1, 32-40 (Cesko-
slovenská *AKAD. VED*, Biologický ústav, Prague, Czechoslovakia) -

When cultured in a medium with a low N concn., *Strept. griseus*
secreted more protease than when cultured in one rich in N. Reduc-
tion in the concn. of sugar in the medium, decreased the secretion of
protease. The amount secreted also depended on the form of N,
being lowest on protein, higher on long peptides and highest on
higher peptides and amino acids. Low enzymic secretion was
accompanied by submerged sporulation whilst high secretion was
accompanied by fragmentation and autolysis of the mycelium.
(Czech)

A. ACKROYD

CHALOUPEK, J. 1
 Proteolytic enzymes of *Streptomyces griseus*. III. Short-term production. J. Chaloupka (Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague), *Československá mikrobiol.* 1, 211-6 (1956); cf. C.A. 50, 9516d. Washed mycelium of *S. griseus* forms a protease (I) on submerged incubation in distd. H₂O or in the presence of nutrients. Production of I proceeds only under conditions of aeration and is inhibited by $2 \times 10^{-3}M$ 2,4-dinitrophenol (II). Mycelium incubated with II autolyzes far more rapidly but has a considerably lower content of I than mycelium incubated in distd. H₂O. Max. yield of I is given by mycelium obtained by centrifugation after 48 hrs. cultivation on glucose-peptone medium; older mycelia give much less. In order to lower inactivation of I authors recommend the use of short-term production for supplementing long-term expts. L. J. U.

CHALOUPKA-J.

Proteolytic enzymes of *Streptomyces griseus*. II. The influence of the concentration and character of nitrogen on the secretion of protease. J. Chaloupka (Inst. Biol., Prague). *Folia Biol.* 2, 72-8 (1956) (in English).—See C.A. 50, 9516d. G. M. Kosclanoff

CHALCOPKA, JIRI

Proteolytic enzymes of *Streptomyces griseus*. IV. Influence of ions on the formation of enzyme. Jiri Chaloupka (Czech. Acad. Sci., Prague). *Czechoslov. mikrobiol.* 2, 23-9 (1957); cf. C.A. 51, 4493a. — K ions stimulate in medium contg. glucose the growth of *S. griseus* cultures as manifested by increase in dry wt. and enhance by 100% production of proteases (I) by this microorganism. Concn. of K^+ necessary for increasing dry wt. is lower than that required for influencing formation of I. Under conditions of short-term production in the absence of external nutrients, formation of I is stimulated not only by K^+ but also by Na^+ which probably influences permeability. Ions of heavy metals ($0.1M$) lower the activity of I in descending order Zn^{++} , Fe^{++} , Ca^{++} , and Mg^{++} ; Zn^{++} and Fe^{++} inactivate I also at $10^{-2}M$. The effect of K ions may be due to influences on the metabolism of sugars.

L. J. Urbánek

CHALCUPKA, J. ; BABICKY, A.

" The ribonucleic acidpolyphosphate complex and its separation. " p. 371.

Institute of Biology, (Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences.) Vol. 2, no. 6, 1957

30: Monthly Index of ^{EAST} European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No. 5 May 1958

CHALOUPKA, J.

"The influence of ions on the formation of protease by the actinomyces
Streptomyces griseus. In English."

p. 24 (Folia Biologica, Vol. 3, no. 1, 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia.)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 7, No.6 June 1958.

CHALOUPKA J.

RABICKY, A.; BASS, A.; CHALOUPKA, J.; ZAK, R.

Contamination of radiation from radioactive potassium and phosphorus.
Cesk. fysiол. 7 no.2:112-116 Mar 58.

1. Biologicky ustav CSAV, Fysiologicky ustav CSAV, Praha
(PHOSPHORUS, radioactive
contamination (Cs))
(POTASSIUM, radioactive,
same)

KHALOUPKA, Irati. [Chaloupka, J.]

The formation and secretion of protease by *Streptomyces griseus* [with summary in English]. Mikrobiologiya 27 no.4:422-428 J1-Ag '58 (MIRA 11:9)

1. Mikrobiologicheskoye otdeleniye biologicheskogo instituta
Chekhoslovatskoy AN, Praga.

(STREPTOMYCES, metabolism
griseus synthesis & release of protease (Rus))

(PROTEASES,
synthesis & release by *Streptomyces griseus* culutres (Rus))

CHALOUPKA, J.; LIEBSTER, J.

A proteolytic system in the growing and nongrowing cells of Escherichia coli.
In English. p. 167.

FOLIA MICROBIOLOGICA. (Ceskoslovenska akademie ved) Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 4,
no. 3, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, no. 12, December 1959,
Uncl.

JANECEK, J.; CHALOUPKA, J.; VERES, K.; HAVRANEK, M.

Regulation of protein synthesis in *Escherichia coli* by aminoacid analogues. *Folia microbiol* 5 no.4:207-216 '60. (EBAI 9:10)

1. Department of Microbiology and Isotope Laboratories, Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(PROTEINS)

(*ESCHERICHIA COLI*)

(AMINO ACIDS)

CHALOUPKA, J.

Physiological character of protein turnover in nongrowing bacterial cells. *Folia microbiol* 5 no.5:287-292 '60. (EEAI 10:4)

1. Department of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague.

(Bacteria) (Cells) (Proteins)

CHALOUPKA, J.

Localization of proteases in cells of *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus megaterium*. *Folia microbiol* 6 no.4:231-236 '61.

1. Department of Microbiology, Institute of Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.

(BACTERIA)

CHALOUPKA, J.; VERES, K.

Formation of osmotically fragile rods by the action of lysozyme on
Bacillus megaterium KM. Folia microbiol 6 no.6:379-385 '61.

1. Department of Microbiology and Isotope Laboratory, Institute of
Biology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.

(LYSOZYME pharmacol) (BACILLUS pharmacol)

CHALOUPKA, J.; KRECKOVA, Pavla; RIHOVA, Ludmila

Changes in the character of the cell wall in growth of *Bacillus megaterium* cultures. *Folia microbiol.* 7 no.5:269-274 '62.

1. Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6.

(*BACILLUS MEGATERIUM*) (MURAMIDASE)

CHALOUPKA, J.; RIHOVA, Ludmila; KRECKOVA, Pavla

Degradation and turnover of bacterial cell wall mucopeptides in growing bacteria. Folia microbiol. 9 no.1:9-15 J '64.

1. Department of General Microbiology, Institute of Microbiology, Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences, Prague 6 - Dejvice.

CHALOUPKA, Josef, inz.

Resolution of the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the main trends in mechanization and automation.
Automatizace 6 no.1:1-2 Ja '63.

1. Statni komise pro rozvoj a koordinaci vedy a techniky.

CHALOUPKA, Josef, inz.

Development of data processing stations for industrial use.
Automatisace 5 no.12:332-338 D '62.

1. Statni komise pro rozvoj a koordinaci vedy a techniky,
Praha.

DUBINSKI, Yu. [Dubinski, J.]; KHALOUPKA, L. [Chaloupka, K.]

Study of the variability of the general ionizing component of cosmic rays. Geomag. i aer. 4 no.5:945-946 3-0 '64. (MIRA 17:11)

1. Universitet imeni P.I. Shafarika, Koshitse, Chekhoslovatskaya Akademiya nauk i Fizicheskiy institut Slovatskoy Akademii nauk, filial Koshitse, Chekhoslovakiya.

CHALOUPKA, M.

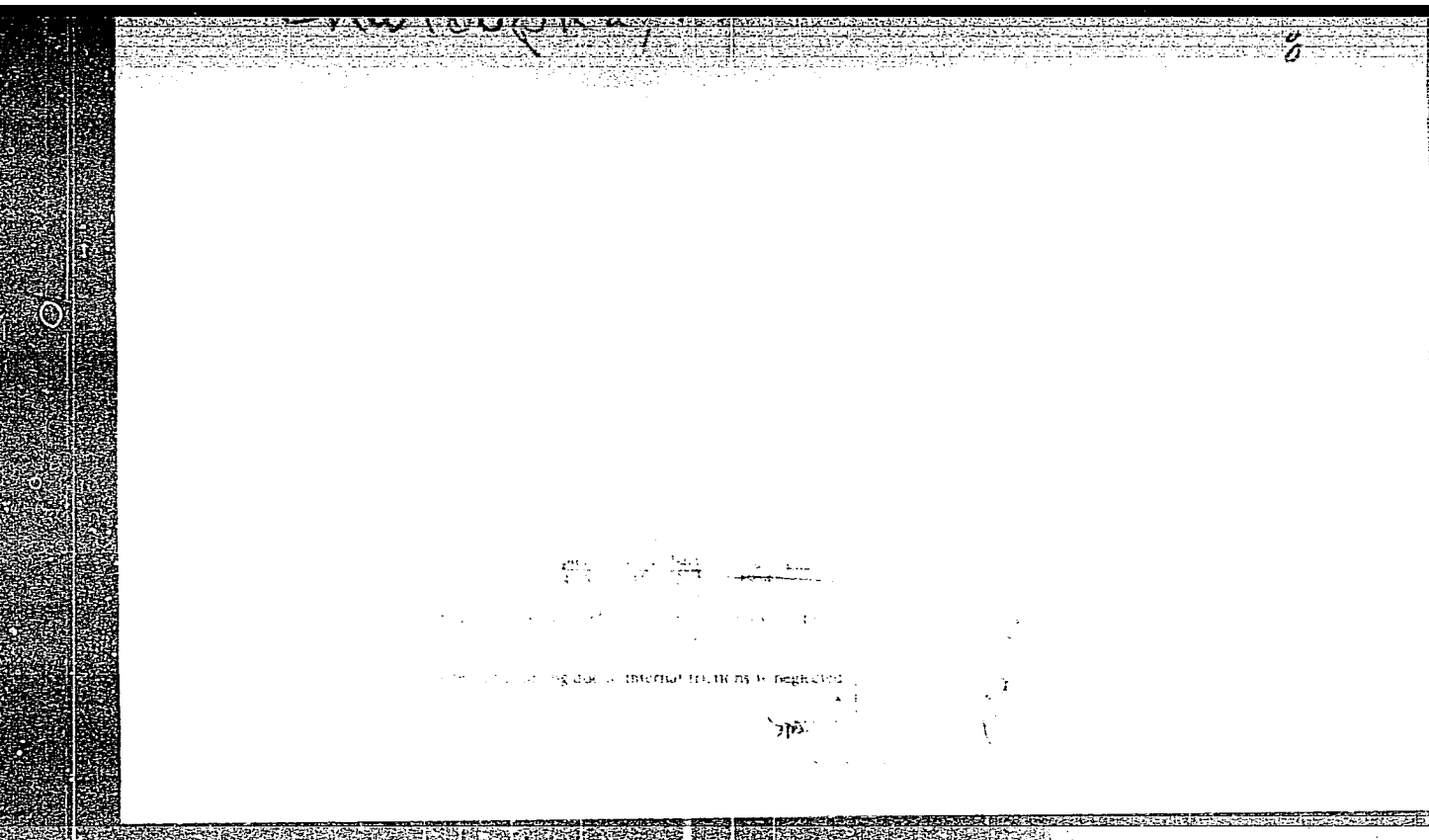
19
Irradiation equipment for a Ce^{144} source [equal to] 400
gram-equivalents of radium. Miroslav Bezdek, Jaromir
Kucera, Bohumir Chutny, and Miloslav Chaloupka (Inst.
Nuclear Research, Czech Acad. Sci., Prague). *Jat-
dernd energie* 6, 202-3(1980).--The app. and its manipula-
tion are described. H. Newcombe

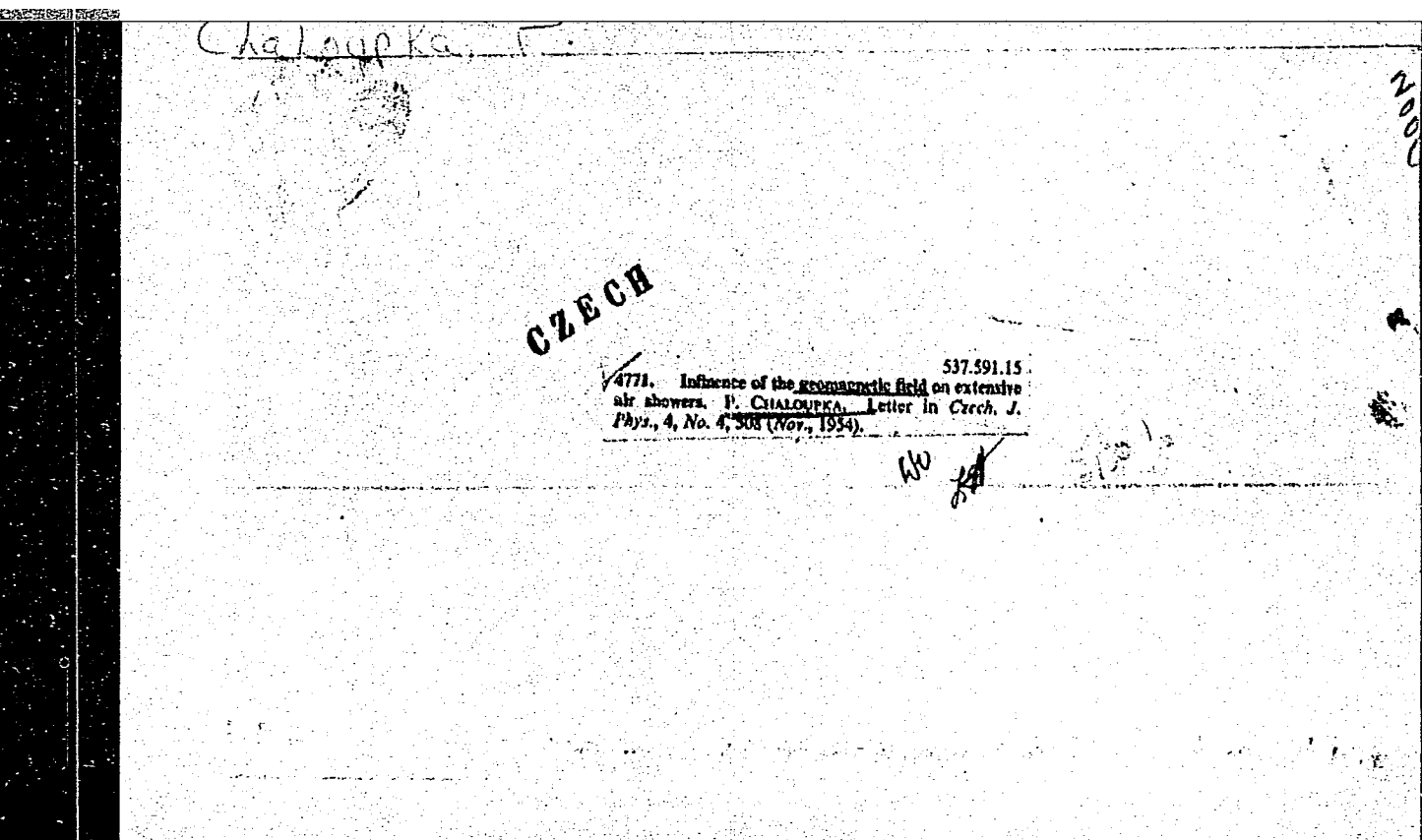
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CHALOUPKA, P.; PERNEER, J.; DUBINSKY, J.

"Eastern-Western Asymmetry of Cosmic Rays on 48° N of Geomagnetic Latitude."
p. 237, (MATEMATICKO-FYZIKALNY CASOPIS, Vol. 4, No. 4, 1954, Bratislava,
Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4
No. 5, May 1955, Uncl.





CHALOUPKA, P.

Chaloupka, P. Electric substitute scheme of the vibrations of piezoelectric bars. p. 562. CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU. Praha. Vol. 4, no. 5, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

CHALOUPEK, P.

Chaloupka, P.; Perngr, J. East-west asymmetry on the 48 H of the geomagnetic breadth. p. 610. CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU. Praha. Vol. 4, no. 5, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11, Nov. 1955, Uncl.

CHALOUPEKA, P.

Chaloupka, P. Influence of the geomagnetic field on extensive rainfalls. p. 612.
CESKOSLOVENSKY CASOPIS PRO FYSIKU. Praha. Vol. 4, no. 5, Oct. 1954.

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 11,
Nov. 1955, Uncl.

CZECH

537.591.5

5501. East-West asymmetry at 48°N of geomagnetic latitude. P. CHALOUPKA AND J. PEVNEK. Letter in Czech. J. Phys. 3:2 (Feb., 1955) In Russian.

Although measured by a number of experimenters figures for the E-W asymmetry in higher latitudes for the arriving primary cosmic-ray particles differ markedly. The authors have carried out measurements of the distribution of particles in various directions on the Lomnitsky Peak at 2640m above sea level and 45°N geomagnetic latitude. A conventional telescope arrangement with G.M. counters and lead plate absorbers was used, the whole equipment being able to turn about vertical and horizontal axes. To date only dependence of intensity of particles upon zenith angle in the E-W plane has been measured. Asymmetry is estimated at $(3.6 \pm 1.8)\%$.

C. R. J. LANDERS

CHALOUPEK, ~~PELRZILKA~~ / PAVEL

Category : CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Nuclear Physics - Cosmic rays

C-7

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Fizika, No 1, 1957, No 620

Author : Dubinsky Juraj, Chaloupka Pavel, Pelrzilka Vaclav, Tomashova Lenka.
Inst : Univ. Karlovy v Praze, Fys. ustav CSAV v Praze, Prague, Czechoslovakia
Title : Geomagnetic Effect of Extensive Showers of Cosmic Rays.

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. casop. fys., 1955, 5, No 3, 293-296

Abstract : A study is made of the influence of the earth's magnetic field on the distribution of the density of extensive showers of cosmic rays. The core of the shower is determined with lead-shielded counters checked for coincidence against another set of counters, which in turn was alternately placed at equal distances in the southern or western directions. Measurements have shown that, at distances of 30 meters, the density in the western direction is 40% higher than in the southern one; at a distance of 50 meters this difference increases still more to 60%. The reported differences are way beyond the limits of statistical errors.

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CHALOUPKA, P.

Recording telescopic measurement of zenithal dependence of extended cosmic ray beams. p. 216. MATEMATICKO-FYZIKALNY CASOPIS. (Slovenska akademia vied) Vol. 5, no. 4, 1955.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, (EEAL) Library of Congress Vol. 5, no. 8, August 1956.

CHALOUPEK, F.

1000

CZECH

621.372.412 : 621.3.018 : 621.3.012.8

2824. Equivalent circuit for the damped longitudinal and torsional oscillations of piezoelectric slabs.

CHALOUPEK AND J. TICHÝ. *Slaboproudy Obzor*, 10, 70, 1, 33-7 (1935). In Czech.

A slab of length l and cross-section ab , such that $l \gg a$ or b and $b \gg a$, is considered. Four types of excitation by means of parallel electrodes are investigated: (1) electrodes having an area bl ; (2) electrodes with a transverse gap in the middle; (3) electrodes with a longitudinal cut through the middle; and (4) electrodes split into 4 equal sections. Expressions for the equivalent electrical parameters (L, C, R) of the above 4 systems are derived, on the basis of a method previously suggested by Chaloupka [*Československý časopis pro fyziku*, 4, 562-70 (1934)], showing that systems (1) and (2) produce odd-harmonic and even-harmonic longitudinal oscillations, respectively, while systems (3) and (4) can be excited to give odd-harmonic and even-harmonic torsional vibrations, respectively.

R. S. SIDOROWICZ

137 22

Chalampka, J.
GEOMAGNETIC EFFECT OF BROAD SLOWE
PHENIC PLAYS

A *18 mpc*
The first part of the study was devoted to the investigation of the geomagnetic effect of broad slowe phenic plays. A series of experiments was conducted in which the plays were separated by a 20 cm. thick De and placed in the field of the slowe. A series of measurements were taken and the results were compared with the results of the control experiment. The results showed that the geomagnetic effect of broad slowe phenic plays was significantly greater than that of the control experiment. The differences far exceed the limits of statistical error.

pmf
C. B. S. Manders

Chalounka P.
AUTHORS: J. Hladký, ~~P. Chalounka~~, V. Kadečka, T. Kowalski*)
and P. Mokry
TITLE: Three Variations in the Intensity of Cosmic Radiation
in the First Half of 1958
PERIODICAL: Československý Časopis Pro Fysiku, 1959, Nr 2,
pp 150-156

ABSTRACT: Research into variations of the primary component of cosmic radiation as a function of changes in the atmosphere of the sun, is expected to lead to useful information on the origin of cosmic radiation. To get a full picture of this variation, a large number of observations in varying geographical positions is necessary. From the regular and irregular variations of intensity of cosmic radiation, the influence of the sun is obvious. This may, in principle, have the following two reasons. The sun may be a source of the primary particles and may modulate them by its magnetic field. They are further modulated by changes in the Earth's magnetic field. Within the framework of the International Geophysical Year, a constant registration of the intensity of the penetrating component and of the neutron component of cosmic radiation was undertaken in two observatories. These are

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CZECH/37-59-2-5/20

Three Variations in the Intensity of Cosmic Radiation in the First Half of 1958

Lomnický štít (2,634M above sea level: geomagnetic latitude 48°N) and Prague (228M above sea level: geomagnetic latitude 48°N). The apparatus in both stations is similar. The penetrating component (μ -mesons) were measured by two counting telescopes with geometry recommended by C.S.A.G.I. (Ref 4). The effective area of the set of counters was 2500 cm² at Lomnický štít and 3600 cm² in Prague. For the detection of neutrons, both stations used a monitor described by Simpson (Ref 5) and recommended by C.S.A.G.I. The continuous registration was carried out by two independent instruments in each station. The location of the stations determined the lower threshold of energies of primary particles which produced the measured components of the cosmic radiation. The range of energies can only be very roughly estimated. The average pressure at Lomnický štít is 550 mm Hg. The minimum energy of μ -mesons capable of penetrating the given amount of air and the absorber (10cm Pb) is about 1.8 GeV (Ref 6). The energy of the primary particles must be higher, i.e. about 20 GeV. ✓

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CZECH/37-59-2-5/20

Three Variations in the Intensity of Cosmic Radiation in the First Half of 1958

For sea level, the minimum energy of primary particles must be about 30 GeV. For the neutron monitor, the situation is more complicated because the atmospheric processes involving nucleons are complicated. We may assume (Refs 8,9,10) that the particles have energies around 3 GeV for Lomnický štít and 7 GeV for sea level. During the first half of 1958, both stations registered three large variations in intensity of the penetrating and the neutron component. These were on the 25th March, 25th April and 7-9th May. These variations are shown in Figs 3, 4 and 5, together with the measurements on the intensity of the Earth's magnetic field. Table 1 shows the main characteristics of these variations. The magnetic and ionospheric data are taken from a publication by the Geophysical Institute of the Czechoslovak Academy of Science (Ref 11). The Prague data of the intensity of cosmic radiation are in good agreement with those measured in Moscow (Ref 12). The intensities of the various components of cosmic radiation are shown relative to the mean frequency of registered particles and only the

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CZECH/37-59-2-5/20

Three Variations in the Intensity of Cosmic Radiation in the First Half of 1958

barometric effect has been corrected for. The barometric coefficient at Lomnický štít is 0.299%/mm Hg for the penetrating component and 1.058%/mm Hg for the neutron component. The same corrections in Prague are 0.218 and 0.95%/mm Hg respectively. The statistical error of the measurements was $\sigma = 0.28\%$ for the meson telescopes on Lomnický štít and $\sigma = 0.41\%$ for the neutron monitors. In Prague, the errors were $\sigma = 0.21\%$ for mesons and $\sigma = 0.96\%$ for neutrons. All other errors were considerably smaller than the statistical error, with the exception of a possible error introduced by changes in the geometry due to replacements of counters. All the reported measurements were taken without such replacements. The variation on the 25th March 1958 (Fig 3) is a typical variation associated with a magnetic storm. It has an accurately defined beginning which coincides with the beginning of the storm and lasts many days. The intensity of the meson component shows an increased daily variation. The neutron component showed this increased daily variation only at the Prague station. The amplitude of the disturbance was

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CZECH/37-59-2-5/20

Three Variations in the Intensity of Cosmic Radiation in the First Half of 1958

extraordinarily large and related to the intensity of the magnetic storm. Before the variation, an intensive eruption was observed on the sun (Ref 13) starting on the 23rd March at 0950 hours GMT. The variation on the 25th April (Fig 4) was a relatively small one. The state of the Earth's magnetic field was practically undisturbed until the next day. No eruption was observed on the sun. The May variation (Fig 5) showed a short increase in the neutron intensity at Lomnický štít on the 7th May at 2300 hours GMT. This was followed on the 9-10th May by a short decrease with a badly defined beginning, registered by all detectors. It is possible that the effect is due to a direct emission of particles with energies smaller than 7 GeV, possibly from a small eruption observed on the sun at 2335 hours GMT. During the following decrease, no large magnetic disturbance was observed. These measurements are for the period from 1st January to 30th June 1958. Measurements in both stations are being continued.

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CZECH/37-59-2-5/20
Three Variations in the Intensity of Cosmic Radiation in the First
Half of 1958

There are 5 figures, 1 table and 13 references, of which
5 are German, 5 English, 2 Soviet and 1 Czech.

ASSOCIATION: Fysikální ústav ČSAV, Praha
(Institute of Physics, Czechoslovak Ac. Sc., Prague)

Card 6/6
*) Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza, Kraków
SUBMITTED: (Mining-Metallurgical Academy, Cracow)
November 4, 1958



KHALOUPKA, P., [Chaloupka, P.], geofizik

Observations on cosmic rays during April- May 1963. Inform. biul.
Sov. antark. eksp. no.46:43 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Akademiya nauk Chekhoslovatskoy SSR.

CHALOUPKA, V.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA/Human and Animal Morphology. Pathological
Anatomy.

8

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 15, 1958, 69685.

Author : Dluhos M., Chaloupka V.

Inst :

Title : Pathomorphologic Changes in Acute Experimental
Strychnine Poisoning.

Orig Pub: Scripta med., 1957, Vol. 30, No 5, 199-205.

Abstract: No abstract.

Card : 1/1

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
Category: Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
Pathological Anatomy.

S

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 2, 1959, No 7663

Author : Dluhos, M.; Chaloupka, V.

Inst : -

Title : A Comparison of Changes Induced by Introduction of
Tetanotoxine, Antitetanic Serum and Poisons Which
Induce Convulsions.

Orig Pub: Scripta med , 1957, 30, No 5, 212-220

Abstract: Tetanotoxine (I) and I together with antitetanic
serum was introduced to 40 guinea pigs. The disco-
vered changes, as compared with changes induced by
the action of spastic poisons (strychnine, aconitine,

Card : 1/3

Country : CZECHOSLOVAKIA
 Category: Human and Animal Morphology (Normal and Pathological).
 Pathological Anatomy.

8

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 2, 1959, No 7663

veratrine) are not specific for tetanus. In the CNS, focal changes of ganglionic cells were observed up to their complete necrosis. Purkinje's cells of cerebellum are especially affected. The nerve fibers become demyelinated and swell. The walls of arteries of the brain also swell and thicken. Analogous changes were discovered in ganglionic cells and nerve fibers of the spinal cord. In the trunks of n. ischiadicus, granular decomposition, myeline membranes and varying argyrophilia of nerve fibers were noted. In 20 animals to which I together with antitetanic serum

Card : 2/3

S-54

CHALOUPEK, V.

Armed uprising of the proletariat and humanism. p. 13.

PREDVOJ. (Komunistika strana Slovenska. Ustredni vybor)
Vol. 3, no. 47, Nov. 1959.

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 9, No. 2 Feb. 1960
Uncl.

CHALOUPKA, V., inz.; RIPPL, J., inz., C&Sc.; TUREK, F., inz.

Reduction of sliding friction in sensitive hydraulic mechanisms.
Strojirenstvi 12 no.1:29-38, 10 Ja '62.

1. Statni vyzkumny ustav tepelne techniky, Praha.

CHALOUPKA, Vojtech; DVORAK, Jan, ins.

The 5.5 MHz transmitter, type UVR ED 8 W. Geol prazkum 6
no. 2632-99 F'64.

1. Ustav pro vyskum rud, Praha.

CHALOUPKA, Z.; GROSSMANN, V.

Development of changes of properties of circulating blood, plasma and thiocyanic clearance during the first 6 days after irradiation with an average lethal x-ray dose. Cesk. fysiол. 7 no.2:143-144 Mar 58.

1. Katedra farmakologie Vojenske lekárske akademie J. E. Purkyne.
(THIOCYANATES, in blood,
clearance, eff. of lethal x-ray irradiation (Cs))
(BLOOD, effect of radiations,
x-ray, lethal dose (Cs))
(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,
on blood & thiocyanate clearance, lethal dose (Cs))

GROSSMANN, V.: CHALOUPKA, Z.-

Metabolic changes of dolsin in irradiated rats. Cesk. fysiolo. 7 no.3:
256-257 May 58.

1. Katedra farmakologie VIA J. E. Purkyne, Hradec Kralove.
(ROENTGEN RAYS, eff.
on dolsin metab (Cs))
(ANALGESIS AND ANTIPIRETTICS, metab.
dolsin, eff. of x-rays (Cs))

CHALOUPKA, Z.; GROSSMANN, V.

Changes of dolsin decomposition by rat liver perfused in vitro during the development of radiation sickness. Cesk. fysiolo. 7 no.5:476-478 Sept 58.

1. Katedra farmakologie VIA, Hradec Kralove.

(LIVER, metab.

dolsin, decomposition in rat liver perfused in vitro during develop. of radiation sickness (Cz))

(ANALGESICS, metab.

same)

(ROENTGEN RAYS, effects,

liver dolsin decomposition, rat liver perfused in vitro during develop. of radiation sickness (Cz))

MYSLIVECEK. J.; CHALOUPKA, Z.

Auditory cortical reactions in rats after early excision of the
neopallium. Cesk. fysiол. 8 no.5:421-422 S '59

1. Ustav patologické fysiologie lékařské fakulty KU, Plzeň.
(CEREBRAL CORTX physiол.)

CHALOUPEK, Z.

Effect of large doses of procaine on rat fetus. Cesk. fysiол.
8 no.6:551-552 N '59

1. Katedra farmakologie Lek. fak. MU, Hradec Kralove.
(MUSCLE RELAXANTS, pharmacol.)
(FETUS pharmacol.)

CHALOUPKA, Z.;MYSLIVECKY, J.

Effect of breaking down of sulfhydryl compounds on electrical manifestations of the brain. Cesk. fysiол. 9 no.1:18-19 Jan 66.

1. Ustav patologické fysiologie lékařské fakulty KU Plzeň.
(SULFHYDRYL COMPOUNDS metab.)
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY)

CHALOUPKA, Z.; MYSLIVECEK, J.; SPRINGER, V.

Electrophysiological indicators of lesions of the nervous system in early ontogenesis. Acta univ. carol. [Med] Suppl. 15:41-46 '61.

1. Ustav patologické fyziologie lékařské fakulty University Karlovy se sídlem v Plzni, přednosta doc. MUDr. J. Mysliveček.
(ELECTROENCEPHALOGRAPHY) (BRAIN physiol)
(NERVOUS SYSTEM physiol)

CHALOUPKA, Z.; ZAHlava, J.

Contribution to the localization of the cortical segment of the auditory analyzer. *Activ. nerv. sup.* 4 no.2:140-141 '62.

1. Ustav patologické fyziologie lékařské fakulty Karlovy university
v Plzni.

(CEREBRAL CORTEX physiol) (HEARING physiol)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Z. CHALOUNKA and J. MYSLIVECEK, Department of Pathological Physiology, Medical Faculty of Charles University (Ustav patologické fyziologie, lékařská fakulta Karlovy University,) Plzeň.

"Pharmacologic and Physical Influencing of the So-Called Temporary Take-Over of Rhythm of Evoked Cortical Potentials."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 5, No 2, May 63; pp 184-185.

Abstract: Studies in rats in urethane, chloral, allobarbitol 70 or 140 mg./Kg. and allobarbitol 70 mg./Kg. + cool (30 - 31° C) and exposed to 5 msec clicking sound 5 to 8 Hz frequency. Not all 10 animals in any group showed the "temporary take-over of the rhythm" and cold increased response sooner than doubling allobarbitol dose. This is likened to recruitment or augmentation reaction phenomena. Graph; 3 Western and 3 Czech references.

1/1

CHALOUPEK, Z.

Primary cortical response at different frequency of stimulation. *Activ. nerv. sup. (Praha)* 7 no.2:157-158 '65

1. Institute of Pathological Physiology, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Plzen.

L 12968-66

ACC NR: AP6005648

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/007/002/0157/0158

AUTHOR: Chaloupka, Z.

ORG: Institute of Pathological Physiology, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Plzen

TITLE: Primary cortical responses at different frequency stimulation [This paper was presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Conference on Experimental and Clinical Study of Higher Nervous Functions held in Marianske Lazne from 19 to 23 October 1964.]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 157-158

TOPIC TAGS: cerebral cortex, acoustic biologic effect, rat, dog, electrophysiology

ABSTRACT: The amplitude of the positive component of primary cortical response to rhythmical acoustical stimulation and electrical stimulation of the sciatic nerve was measured in 18 anesthetized adult rats and 5 dogs. The amplitude decreased with increasing stimulation frequency; the amplitude drop occur after a certain period of the experiment; these are probably due to fatigue or reduced lability of the receptor, afferent nerve, or other parts of the analysor. Different results with acoustical and electrical stimulation are due to the fact that in the first case the receptor is stimulated, but in the latter it is the afferent nerve that is stimulated. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 006 / OTH REF: 004

Card 1/1 HW

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / USA

ZAHLAVA, J.; CHALOUPEK, Z.; MYSLIVECEK, J.; Institute of Pathol. Physiol. Med. Faculty, Charles University, Plzen; Thudichum Laboratory, State Research Hosp., Galesburg, Ill. [Orig. version of the first affiliation not given]

"Development of Primary Cortical Auditory Responses at Various Stimulation Frequencies in Dogs."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 2, Jun 66, pp 175-176

Abstract: Changes in the shape of primary cortical responses (PCR) were studied in 2 series of experiments: in 17 puppies aged 21 days or less, immobilized by curare, and in 17 dogs in chloralose-nembutal anesthesia (6 puppies aged 18-37 days, 4 aged 72-112 days and 7 adult dogs). Positive-negative PCR from the g. ectosylvius medius were evaluated. The brain cortex ability to respond with PCR to rhythmical acoustic stimulation improved significantly in the course of ontogenetic development, mainly from the 10th to 14th days of life. 1 Figure, no references. Submitted at the 4th Interdisciplinary Conference of Exper. and Clin. Study of Higher Nerv. Functions at Mariánské Lázně, 12-15 Oct 65.

1/1

-65-

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHALOUNEK, Z.: Institute of Pathological Physiology, Medical Faculty, Charles University, Plzen. [Original version not given].

"Comparison of the Reproduction of Cortical Auditory Responses to Rhythmic Acoustical Stimulation in Various Species of Mammals (Dog, Cat, Rabbit, Guinea Pig)."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 2, Jun 66, pp 176-177

Abstract: Amplitude of the positive and negative component of primary auditory response in dog, cat, rabbit, and guinea pig was compared. Evoked potentials to the 1st and 2nd decade of stimuli at 2, 4, 10 and 20 cps were compared to amplitude of individual components at stimulation frequency 1 cps. The auditory analyzer of the carnivora gyrencephalica can reproduce higher repetition frequencies of sound stimuli than that of lisencephala (rabbit, guinea pig). 1 Figure, 4 Western, 3 Czech references. Submitted at the 4th Interdisciplinary Conference of Exper. and Clin. Study of Higher Nerv. Functions at Mariánské Lázně, 12-15 Oct 65. Article is in English.

1/1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

CHALOUPKA, Z.; LEDINSKA, N.; Institute of Pathological Physiology,
Med. Faculty, Charles University, Plzen. /Orig. version not given_7.

"The Ability to Reproduce Cortical Auditory Responses in Waking
Cats."

Prague, Activitas Nervosa Superior, Vol 8, No 2, Jun 66, p 178

Abstract: Changes in the ability to reproduce cortical auditory responses in waking cats at different time intervals were determined by means of implanted electrodes. Electrodes were implanted in 8 adult cats in the auditory, occipital, and frontal areas. Experiments were carried out for a month, beginning on the first day after the implantation. Increasing frequency of stimulation decreases the amplitude of EP both in anesthetized and non-anesthetized animals. The relative decrease in individual components is identical in different periods after implantation. No difference in the ability to reproduce cortical responses was found between anesthetized and waking cats. 1 Figure, no references. Submitted at the 4th Interdisciplinary Confer. of Exper. and Clin. Study of Higher Nerv. Functions at Marianske Lazne, 12-15 Oct 65. Article is in English.
1/1

CHALOUPKA, Z.; ZAHLAVA, J.

Elicitation of electrical responses in the acoustical cortical
area. Cas.lek.cesk.102 no.49:1343-1346 6 D'63.

1. Ustav patologické fyziologie lékařské fakulty KU v Plzni;
prednosta: doc.dr. J. Mysliveček, DrSc.

*

CHALOUPSKÝ, Evžen, MUDr.

**Results of specialization course in internal medicine.
Česk. zdravot. 4 no.2:106-107 Mar. 1956.**

- 1. Obvodní lékař v Rudníku, okres Vrchlabí.
(MEDICINE, INTERNAL, education,
specialization courses in Czech. (Cs))**

CHALOUPSKY, J.

"Geologic and petrographic conditions in the valley of the Jizera River between Harrachov and Dolni Rokytnice"

Sbornik. Oddil geologicky. Praha, Czechoslovakia. Vol. 24, no. 1, 1957 (published 1958)

Monthly list of East European Accessions (EEAI), LC, Vol. 8, No. 6, Jun 59, Unclass

CHALOV, A. (g. Tashkent); TSUTSKOV, S.; VASIL'YEV, V. (g. Sverdlovsk);
~~GORINTSEV, F. (g. Sverdlovsk)~~

Repaired by amateurs. Radio no.5:46 My. '61. (MIRA 14:7)
(Radio—Repairing) (Television—Repairing)

CHALOV, I. I.

7840. CHALOV, I. I.—Poyezdnyaya praktika uchashchikhsya—pomoshchnikov mashinistov. iz opyta raboty kropotkin. zh.-d. uchilishcha No 1 L. graf. 20 sm. (glav. upr. trnd.rezervov pri soвете ministrov sssr. Wcheb'metod. Wpr. obmem opytom raboty). 1,000 ekz bespl.—(55-3587) P 621.137/138(Q77)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', Vol, 1955

DEM'YANENKO, A.I.; CHALOV, I.V.

Practice of using hydrocyclones for the thickening and
classification of hydrate pulps. TSvet. met. 37 no.6:83-85
Je '64. (MIRA 17:9)

PLYUSHKIN, M.Z.; CHALOV, I.V.

Industrial use of laminar heat exchangers in alumina production.
TSvet. met. 38 no.5:87-89 My '65. (MIRA 18:6)

DEM'YANENKO, A.I.; YAKOVENKO, N.G.; CHALOV, I.V.

Increasing alumina output at the Dnieper aluminum plant during
work with a high concentration aluminate solution. TSvet. mat.
38 no.8:86-87 Ag '65. (MIRA 18:9)

CHALOV, M.-Kh. B.

Effect of prolactine on cancer of the mammary glands in rats
and mice. Biul. eksp. biol. i med. 60 no.11:79-83 N '65.

(MIRA 19:1)

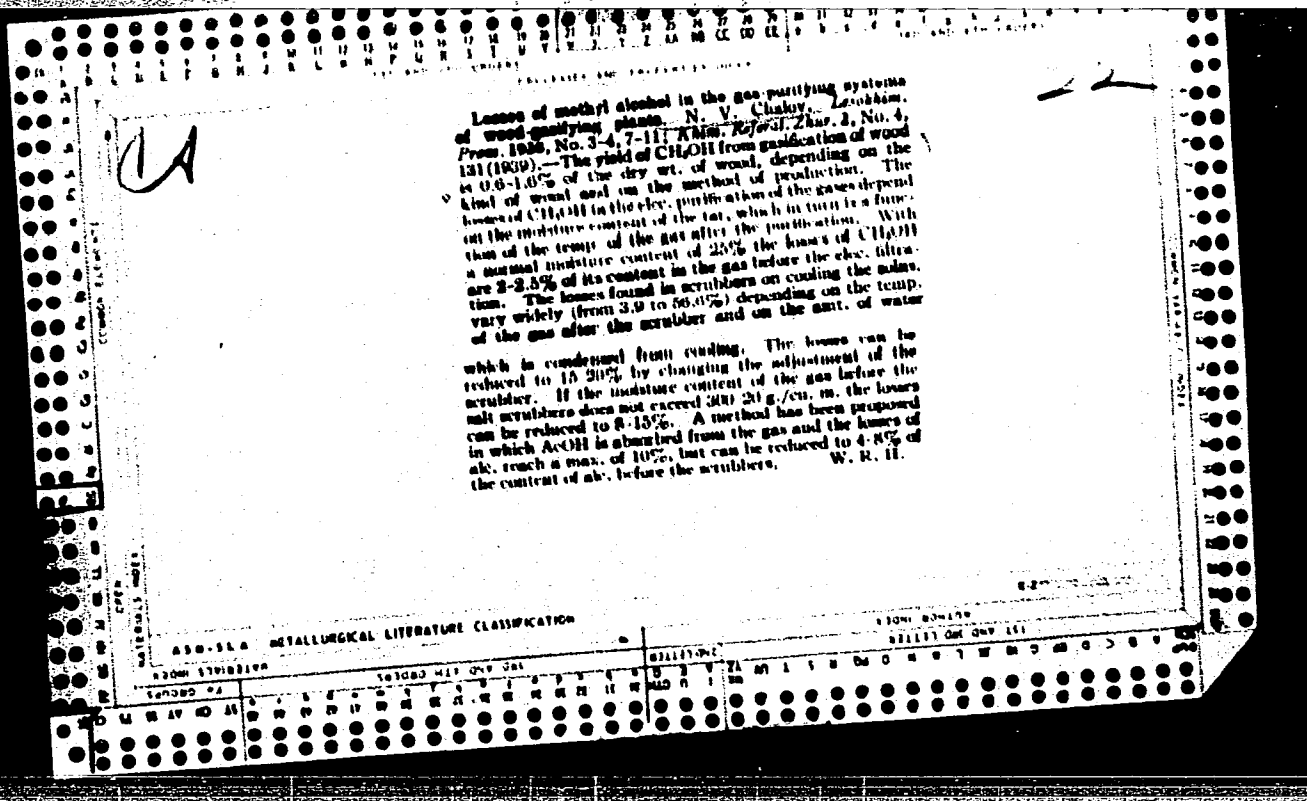
1. Laboratoriya eksperimental'noy gormonoterapii (zav. - doktor
biol. nauk N.I. Lazarev) Instituta eksperimental'noy i klini-
cheskoy onkologii (direktor - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN SSSR
prof. N.N. Blokhin) AMN SSSR, Moskva. Submitted January 7, 1965.

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX																			
Determination of tars, acetic acid and other substances in the raw producer gas from wood. A. A. Liverovskii and N. V. Chabarovskii. <i>From</i> 4, No. 5, 5-11; No. 9, 9-14(1936).—Volatile acids and other absorbed substances were removed from the tar collecting on the filters by distn. in the presence of C_2H_5Me. The amt. of tars was detd. by difference in wt. before and after distn. Acids were extd. from the distillate (50 g.) by Et_2O. The ext. was neutralized with $NaHCO_3$, Et_2O was distd. off and the Na salt soln. was dild. to 250 cc. The aliquot of this soln. was analyzed for the total acid content by the Gladding method. HCO_2H was detd. by the combined Skala and Reimer methods (<i>Biochem. Z.</i> 142, 280(1933)). $C_2H_5CO_2H$ was detd. as Pb salt, and $AcOH$ by difference. $MeOH$ and allyl al. were detd. by the modified Fischer and Schmidt methods according to Fomdorf (cf. <i>C. A.</i> 34, 4242). Esters were detd. as alcohols by the Fischer method (cf. <i>C. A.</i> 20, 2802). Construction details of app. and analytical procedure are given. A. A. Podgornv																			
ASD-516 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									

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A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z													1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26												
Yield of methyl alcohol in the gasification of pulp. N. V. Chabakov. <i>Dokl. Akad. Nauk SSSR</i>, No. 3, 8 14 (1930). - The yield of MeOH on gasification in producers is 40-71% of that in the dry distn. for conifer pulp, and 55-72% for birch pulp. In gasification the velocity of decampn. and the height of the layer (temp.) of the charge greatly affect the yield of MeOH. Details of the expts. are given. A. A. Podgorny																									
ASY-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																									

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS																										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																									
COMMON ELEMENTS																										COMMON ELEMENTS																									
CA 21 Determination of the yield of gas in the gasification of wood by the combustion (carbon-nitrogen balance) method. N. V. Chelov and V. A. Lyamin. Lesokhim. Prom. No. 12, 12-13 (1930).—The gas (of the compn. CO_2 5.11, CO 31.50, H_2 11.93, CH_4 2.30, C_2H_6 0.41, O 0.20 and N 48.37%) was oxidized by passing it through a quartz tube filled with Cu filings (which were preliminarily oxidized with O at $700-800^\circ$ to CuO) at $700-800^\circ$ (no O used). The yield of gas (N) was calc. by the formula: $N = \{(d - f)22.46\}/(12 ca)$; where a and b are the percentage N contents in the gas before and after combustion; d is C content (in g.) per kg. of fuel used for the gasification; c is the CO_2 content in the products of combustion, and f is the loss of C with ashes in g. per kg. of fuel. A. A. Podgorny																																																			
ASB-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION SEARCHED ☐ INDEXED ☐ SERIALIZED ☐ FILED ☐ NOV 1961																																																			

Electrode for the precipitation of suspensions from gases.
V. A. Lyamin and N. V. Chalov. Russ. 31,587, Aug. 31,
1937. An electrode of wood is used to avoid corrosion
by acetic acid and similar liquids. This electrode retains
a satisfactory cond. because of its ability to become satd.
with liquids.



1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
PROCESSER AND PROPERTY INDEX																			
CA										21									
Yield of chemical substances during the gasification of wood in a biomass gas generator. N. V. Chelny. <i>Leningrad. Prom. 6</i>, No. 2, 26-8 (1980); <i>Khim. Refr. Zhur.</i> 4, No. 3, 124 (1980); cf. C. A. 32, 5187. At the gas-generating station of the Bytoshov glass plant (hardwood logs are used for fuel) samples of the steam-gas mixts. were analyzed for tars, HCOOH, CH_3COOH, $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{COOH}$, aldehydes, CH_3OH, ketones, esters and unsatd. alcs. The yield of all products (excepting the tar) was only one-half of that usually obtained during dry distn. The residues of the logs burn before they are decompt. In the gasification of chips in the generator AVG the yield of the products was much higher. W. R. Henn																			
ASB-55A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION																			
SEARCHED INDEXED										REVIEWED									

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The yields of chemicals during the gasification of wood shavings in AVG-type generators. N. V. Chukov. <i>Izvestiya. Prom.</i> 1939, No. 1, 18-21; <i>Khim. Referat. Zhur.</i> 1939, No. 8, 117; cf. C. A. 34, 1154. The wood material contained 47.82% pine 3.7% and birch 21.1%. The moisture content of the wood material was 33.4%. The yield of the gas was 1.76 cu. m./kg. of the dry wood material. The yields of chemicals in percentage of the dry wood material were tar 13.15%, acids 3.05% (including HCOOH 0.51%, AcOH 2.04% and C₂H₃COOH 0.45%), aldehydes 0.25%, ketones 0.61%, CH₃OH 0.87% and esters 0.30%. As compared with the yields during the dry distn. of wood under production conditions, gasification produced larger amts. of tar and acids (at the expense of the yields of HCOOH and C₂H₃COOH) and smaller amts. of CH₃OH and ketones. Two factors cause the differences of the thermal decomps. of wood by gasification and the decomps. by dry distn.: the decomps. takes place in a current of gas and finely divided wood material is used for the process. The change makes possible a considerable increase of the velocity of the decomps. and the current of gas causes a rapid removal of the products of decomps.: this hinders secondary reactions. The gasification of wood material is similar to the decomps. of wood in vacuo. Data on the characteristics of the gasification of wood and the material and heat balances are given. W. R. Henna																			
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